

A SURVEY
OF THE
MICROCOSME
OR THE
ANATOMY of the BODIES
OF
MAN and WOMAN

WHEREIN

The SKIN, VEINS, NERVES, MUSCLES, BONES, SINEWS,
and LIGAMENTS thereof are Accurately Delineated, and so disposed by Pasting, as that each
PART of the said BODIES, both inward and outward, are exactly Represented.

USEFUL FOR ALL

DOCTORS, CHYRURGEONS, STATUARIES,
PAINTERS, &c.

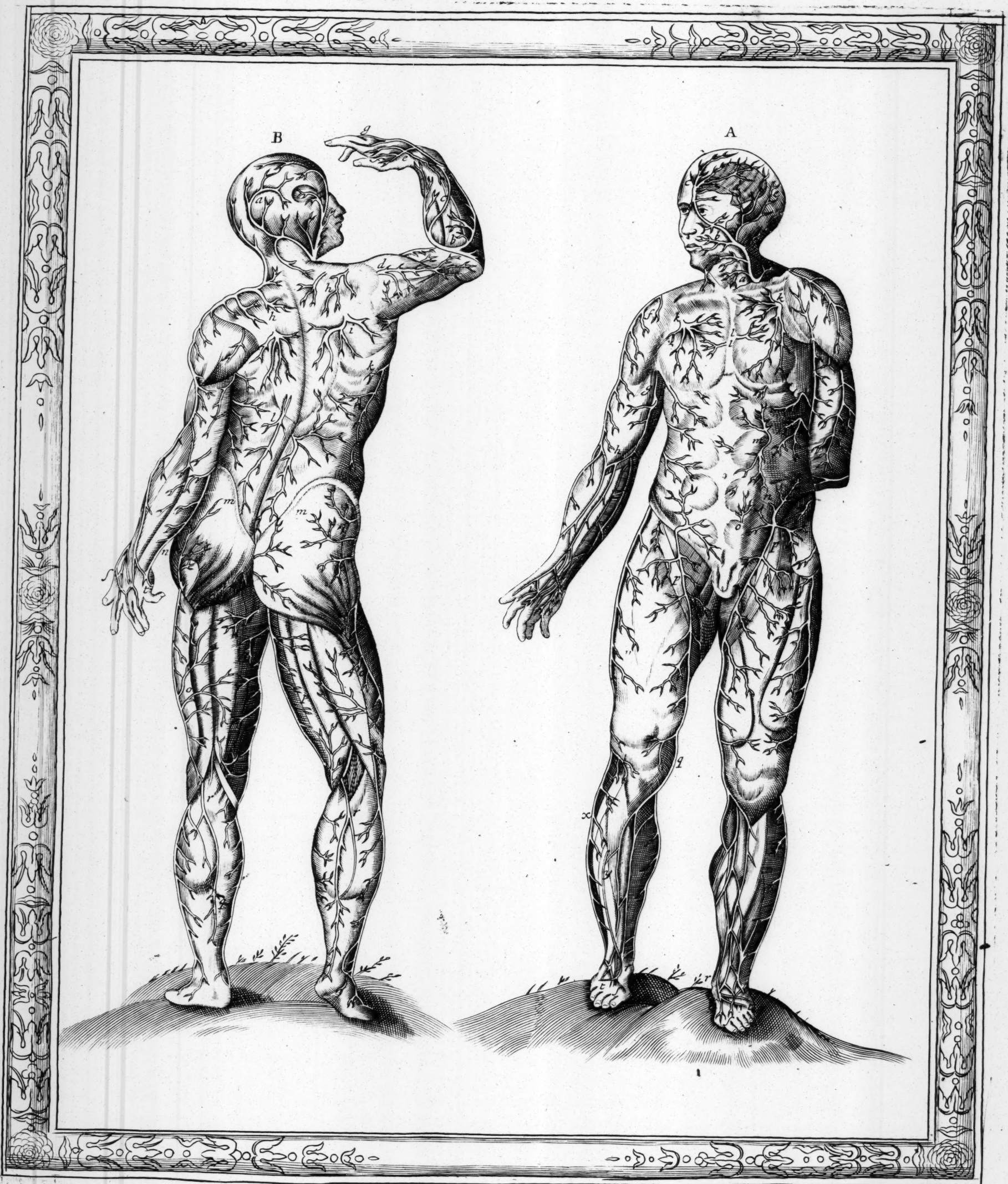
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Englished by JOHN IRETON, Chyrurgeon.

L O N O N.



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A View of Humane Bodies. And first the Figures B A on the left hand, Representing the Skin with its Vessels or Veins under it.

FIGURE A.

- a The outward inguinal Veins climbing outwardly the hinder part of the head, and inwardly entering the mouth.
- b A branch hereof to the cheek and nose.
- c The Forehead vein joyned to the other of the other side.
- d The veins of the Temples.
- e The vein of the Ear.
- f The Head vein.
- g The Liver vein.
- h The middle vein, of the branches of the head and liver veins.
- i Branches of the liver vein, dispersed through the palm of the hand.
- k The Muscle vein.
- l Veins reaching to the Breasts
- m Small veins coming from

- the branches of the hollow vein.
- n Branches climbing from the Epigastric vein.
- o The inward Crural vein, or the Saphena.
- p Branches from the aforefaid veins, reaching unto the Lesk.
- q Branches of the same vein, running on the inside of the Thigh.
- r The inner Leg vein, called Tibialis or Poplaris.

- s The Saphena.
- t The head vein by the Thumb
- u The Spleen vein by the little finger.
- v The outward branch of the Crural vein.
- w The Calf vein.
- x The Hip vein.

FIGURE B.

- a The vein of the hinder part of

- the Head: or Vena puppis.
- b The mediane, as in Fig. A. b
- c The division of the same, where its branches are mingled with others in the back of the hand.
- d The Head vein, as in Fig. A. f
- e Its branches by the Wrist which irrigate the whole back of the hand.
- f Its branch in the thumb, often times opened for the Head vein.

- g The Milt vein.
- h The outward Crural vein, made of the branch of the middle and Liver veins.
- i Circles of the muscle-vein
- j The veins of the Shoulders.
- k A branch on the side of the Breast.
- l Divers branches from the Loin veins.
- m Veins coming from the outer branch of the hollow veins to the muscles

- and skin of the Buttocks.
- n A branch from the outer Crural vein to the Hips.
- o Branches rising upwards by the hinder part of the thigh.
- p The inward Crural vein, as in Fig. A. g.
- q The inward Ham vein, as in Fig. A. q.

F I N I S.

A Dissection of Humane Bodies. Visio Prima.

The first Table in the first Vision, Fig. A. represents

- a c The Head, a b The hairy scalp.
- a The fore part of the Head.
- b The Crown of the Head.
- c The hinder part of the Head.
- d The Temples. e The Ear.
- * The Forehead. * f g i The Face.
- f The Cheek-ball.
- g The Cheek-puff.
- h The upper lip. i The Chin
- k The neck.
- l The hollow of the neck.
- m m The Patel bones.
- n The Chest or pit in the Chest.
- o p r The Fingers.
- p The Thumb.
- q The Fore finger.
- r The middle finger.
- s The Ring finger.
- t The Little finger.
- u The bending of the Arm.
- v i The Trunk of the Body.
- v x y z The whole Chest.
- xx The breast. xx The Ribs.
- yy The breast or Pappes.
- z The Dugs or Nipples of the Breasts.
- a The Trench of the Heart.
- This part is pointed for the mouth of the Stomach.
- a a a i The lower belly.
- a The right Hypochondria; or pæcordia. The outward Liver. Remedies applied to this place.
- b The left Hypochondria.
- b The Epigastre, or upper part of the lower belly.
- A The Navel, or root of the belly.
- e e The sides.
- f The Water-curse.
- g g The Flanks. h h The Lesk
- i The region of Mans and Womens privities.
- k k The fore part of the Thigh where Cupping Glasses are applied to bring down womens Conflux.
- l The Whirl-bone of the Knee.
- m The Knee. n The Leg.
- o The instep. p The instep.
- q The utter Ankle.
- r s t u x The Toes, or fingers of the foot.

FIGURE B.

- B The Nav'l. a a The white line
- b b The oblique muscles descending to the lower belly.
- c c The Fibres of those descending muscles.
- * The production of the rim of the belly.
- d d Muscles descending obliquely.
- e e The right muscles.
- f f f The right Intersections.
- g g The pyramidal muscles.
- h h The transversal muscles.
- i i The Glandules call'd Prostatæ.
- a The second muscle of the Leg
- b The 8th. muscle of the thigh.
- c Part of the sixth muscle of the thigh. These 3 on the other side are marked with k k k.
- l o l The first or longest bender of the Leg. Also e d.
- m The 4th. extender of the Leg, or the right muscle.
- n The first extender of the Leg call'd Membranosus. Also f g.
- p The 3d. extender of the Leg, call'd Vastus internus. Also m.
- q The second extender of the Leg, or the muscle call'd Va-

- stus externus. Also k.
- r The first extender of the foot call'd Gastrocnemius internus. Also p.
- s The second extender of the foot call'd Gastrocnemius externus. Also q.
- t y y The extender of the toes.
- u The first bender of the Foot call'd Tibens anticus.
- x The 2d. bender of the Foot, call'd Peroneus 1.
- yy The tendons of the toes.
- z A transverse ligament above the Foot.
- b The second extender of the thigh, call'd Gluteus medius.
- l Part of the first muscle extending the thigh, call'd Gluteus major.
- n o The extender of the instep.
- r The first bender of the toes.
- * The 2d. bender of the Leg, call'd Gracilis.
- f The second bender of the toes call'd Flexor magnus.
- t The third bender of the foot, call'd Peroneus secundus.
- u The head of the thigh.
- x The first Circumductor, or the muscle leading the thigh about call'd Obturator internus.
- y The muscle call'd Cruralis.
- z The thigh bone.
- a The fore part of the Leg.
- b The fore part of the Brace.
- c A ligament placed between the bone of the Leg and the Brace.
- d d Bone-bound muscles.
- a a The Pectoral muscles.
- b The lesser Saw muscle.
- c The greater Saw muscle.
- d d The Intercoastal muscles outwards to which the inward are joyned
- e e The bare Ribs with ut flesh.
- k n q The broad muscle, under which lyeth
- f The fourth muscle of the bone Hyoides.
- h The first muscle of the bone Hyoides.
- i The first muscle of the Jaw.
- j The muscle of the bone Hyoides under the Chin.
- k The grinding muscle, or second of the Jaw.
- l The muscle of the upper Lip.
- m The temporal muscle.
- n The Forehead-muscle.
- o The Almons of the Ears.
- p q Two beginnings of the seventh muscle of the Head.
- r f The second muscle of the Arm, call'd Deltoides.
- t The second muscle of the Cubit call'd Brachialis.
- u The first muscle of the Cubit call'd Biceps.
- v The first muscle bending the neck, call'd Longus.
- z The 2d. incliner of the wand
- a The second muscle bending the Wrist.
- b The first incliner of the wand.
- c The muscle in the palm of the hand.
- d Its Tendon divided.
- e The transverse Ligament of the Hand or Wrist.
- f The first bender of the four Fingers.
- g The Tendons of the same, separated from the muscle.
- h The second bender of the four Fingers.
- i The tendons of the same, perforating the rest.
- ff The implantation of those

- Tendons.
- b The bender of the thumb.
- i The bone of the Shoulder bared.
- k The Short muscle of the cubit, or the second extender.
- l The 5th extender of the cubit.
- m The round incliner of the wand.
- n Benders of the Wrist.
- o A Ligament in the midst betwixt the elbo and the wand.
- p The first supinator of the wand.
- r The first Pronator of the wand, call'd Quadratus.
- f The wormy muscles.
- certain benders of the thumb.
- Of the Veins. Fig. C. 1.
- a a p r The hollow vein.
- a a The ascending trunk of the hollow Vein.
- b p r The descending trunk of the same.
- c c Roots of the Port vein.
- d The trunk of the port vein cut asunder.
- e e e Roots of the hollow vein in the Liver.
- a The midriff veins cut asunder.
- a The orifice of the hollow vein gaping into the Heart.
- b The Crown vein of the Heart.
- iii The vein Argyos, or Non-parit.
- m m m The Intercoastal veins by the Argyos.
- n The division of the hollow vein into 2 subclavian trunks near the Jugulum under the Breast bone.
- o The upper Intercoastal vein by the sides.
- q q The subclavian branch tending unto the Arm, called by some Axillaris.
- p p The descending Mammary vein into the right muscle of the Abdomen. xx in this Figure cut asunder to avoid entangling.
- r The upper Chest vein.
- f The lower Chest vein.
- * The external vein of the arm, call'd Cephalica.
- * The upper muscle descending Ascending, called by some Humeralia.
- * The Basilica in the right hand call'd Hepatica.
- x x Branches whereof the first coming from the head vein, and the 2d. from the Liver, joyning together make the middle vein, or Median.
- z A branch of the head vein by the little finger.
- a a A branch of the Liver vein, divided somewhat deeper.
- b A branch of the Liver vein to the thumb.
- c c The inner Jugular vein.
- d d The external Jugular vein divided, whereof certain branches are employed to the face.
- e The Fore-head vein.
- f The branch of the Jugular, reaching to the Face.
- g The 2d. and 3d. union of the inner Jugulars, with the sinus of the Brain.
- h The first sinus of the brain.
- i The fourth sinus or hollowness of the Brain.
- k The subdivision of the outer Jugular.
- l The third sinus of the brain.
- l The second sinus of the brain.
- ff The fatty veins Adiposa.

- gm The kidney veins Emulgent.
- b i k The loyn vein. Lom-l baris.
- The upper muscle vein.
- n n Circles of the Emulgent, by the kidneys.
- o The Ureter proceeding from the kidney.
- p p The right and left Spermarick vein.
- † The middle muscle vein.
- † The division of the trunk of the hollow vein, descending at the 4th rack-bone of the loins into the Iliac branches.
- The holy veins.
- The Iliac bifurcated into an outer marked t, and an inner marked t.
- u A propagation of the Iliac unites, with its branch in the progress or going forward.
- xxx The Epigastric cut asunder.
- yy The small Sciatic vein.
- z The Crural vein, here also the inward and outward muscle vein joyns.
- a The Trunk of the Calf vein, and its division.
- b The outer branch of the Calf vein, whose under propagation goeth towards the brace and its upper, to the Leg bone, and so mingleth it self with the circles of the Ham vein.
- c A branch of the Ham-vein, which watereth the whole foot.
- d The great Sciatic vein. (sprouting from the inward trunk of the Calf vein) about the muscle of the Calf of the Leg.
- e The Saphena spread over the top of the Foot, and in its passage to the great Toe diversly divided.
- f The inward branch of the calf vein by the back part of the Leg.
- g The conjunction of the Ham-vein with the Calf vein.

Of the Arteries. Fig. C. 2.

- o l y The great Arterie.
- n The orifice of the great Arterie with the crown arterie gaping into the left Ventricle of the Heart.
- n o The ascending trunk.
- o The division of this trunk into subclavian branches.
- * The upper Chest arterie from which the upper intercoastal Arteries proceed.
- o p p The Mammary descending unto the Navel.
- q q Muscula, or a branch attaining to the backward muscles of the neck.
- * The Scapular Arteries.
- d The lower Chest Arterie between * and i, its inward branches reaching to the arm-pits but its outward is the shoulder-artery.
- * u The Axillary artery.
- aa Two branches of the axillary artery
- These branches go to the hand
- c The neck artery which attaineth the skull through the processes of the rack-bone.
- b The Carotis or sleepy artery
- f g The division of the sleepy arteries.
- k k The wonderful net in the foremost ventricles of the brain.

- k t The trunk of the great artery descending.
- m m m The lower intercoastal arteries.
- l The original of the Caliacal branches which is divided into right and left branches
- n Certain Circles of the left branches, chiefly about the upper part of the Stomack
- o Circles of the same branch to the Milt.
- 4 Circles of the right branch to the hollow part of the Liver and the neighbouring parts.
- p r r The right and left Stomack and Gall artery.
- ff The mesenterical arteries.
- * The arteries of the midriff.
- ff The fatty arteries.
- gm The arteries of the kidneys
- n n Certain branches of arteries in the Kidnies.
- o The Spermatical arteries.
- r The bifurcation of the great artery into two iliac trunks
- f The arteries called Sacra, or Holy.
- t t The subdivision of the iliac trunk, where the lesser inner branch makes the Muscula inferior: but the outward runneth towards the foot and sprinkleth its branches therein.
- x x The Epigastric arterie climbing upward joyns its branches about the region of the Navel, with the arterie of the pappes.
- z g The utter iliac or crural branch &c. The other branches not marked in this Fig. retain the names of the veins set out in the former figure.

Figure D.

- This figure D is by the Graver unadvisedly cut fromwards, except the roots of the hollow and port veins (sprinkled through the Liver, which are plac'd as they ought to be)
- Further, This figure represents the Veins and Arteries as they are joyned together throughout the whole Body.
- a * p the hollow vein.
- a The ascending trunk of the hollow vein.
- * The midriff veins.
- l The descending trunk of the hollow Vein.
- ccc Branches of the Gate-vein dispersed through the Pærenchyma of the Liver.
- d The trunk of the Gate-vein cut asunder.
- eee Branches of the hollow vein in the Liver.
- f The fatty veins and arteries.
- g The Emulgent veins and arteries.
- h i k l The Loyn veins and arteries.
- l m The Ureter cut asunder.
- m The dilatation of the vessels in the Kidney.
- n The distribution of the vessels through the Kidney.
- o The Spermatical arteries and their original.
- p The Spermatical vein, which ariseth from the Emulgent at the letter g.
- q The original of the arteries which are led to the Intestines by the Mesenteric. Here cut asunder.

- The division of the great artery and hollow vein into branches.
- The holy Veins and arteries.
- Or Sacra.
- The division of the right Iliac branch into an outward and inward branch.
- u Muscula superior, or the upper muscle vein.
- x The Epigastric vein and arterie; here cut asunder which about the Navel meets with the pap veins and arteries.
- y Muscula inferior, or the lower muscle.
- z The Calf vein divided into three branches, with its arterie descending even to the end of the Foot.
- a The distribution of the Calf vein. b The great Sciaticque.
- c Branches from the great ciatic vein. a The Ham vein.
- e The Saphena, which is opened by the Ankle.
- f A production of the Calf vein.
- g The conjunction and union of the Ham and Calf veins.
- h The mouth of the hollow vein gaping into the Heart.
- iiii Branches from the vein Non-parit.
- (The hole of the great Arterie divided from the Heart)
- l l The descending trunk of the great arterie.
- m m m The intercoastal branches.
- n the ascending trunk of the great arterie.
- t The ascending hollow vein.
- p The Mammary, above which the outward Jugular is.
- o q The subclavian branch at a. Some call it Axillaris.
- f The chest veins and arteries.
- f A branch along the side of the Chest (pent chiefly into the broad muscle.
- t The Head vein, or Cephalica
- u The Basilica, or Liver vein.
- x x Branches forming the Median, whereof one is opened for the Head vein, the other for the Liver vein
- v The middle vein or median.
- z z A branch to the l tle finger.
- a a The division of the Liver branch or Basilica.
- b A branch nourishing the skin.
- The inward Jugular, with the sleepy arterie.
- d a The outward Jugular vein.
- The meeting together of the Jugulars.
- f g Propagations to the hinder most part of the Head.
- l The sinus of the Dura mater.
- i The fourth sinus of the Dura mater.
- k The wonderful net out of the sleepy arteries.

Of the Bones and Sinews. Fig. E.

- E The forehead bone.
- a The Yoak bone.
- b The upper Jaw bone.
- c The lower Jaw bone.
- 1 2 3, &c. The Rack bones of the Spine, 28. which are 7 of the neck, 12 of the Chest, 5 of the Loyns, the Holy bone 4 or 6.
- d The Coller bones.
- e The sholder blades.
- f The top of the sholder, and

- upper process of the sholder blade.
- g The bone of the arm, or Humerus.
- b The lower bone of the cubit, or the Ell.
- i The upper bone of the Cubit or Wand. k The Wrist.
- l The after-wrist or Palm of the hand m The fingers.
- † The Breast bone.
- * The Cartilage, call'd Ensis-sannus.
- p p p p The 7 true Ribs in the upper Rack bones of the Chest.
- q q q q The 5 false Ribs in the lower 5 Spondils of the back
- r The Holy bone, made of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Bones.
- f The extremity of the Holy bone, call'd Coccyx or Rump, with its Cartilage.
- t u x Bones opposite to the Holy bone.
- t The Haunch bone or Ilium.
- u The Hip bone, or Coxendix.
- x The Share bone or Os pubis
- y The thigh.
- z The great process of the thigh.
- a The lesser process of the thigh.
- b The Whirl bone of the Knee
- c The inward greater bone of the Leg.
- d The outward lesser bone of the Leg or the Brace.
- e The Ancles or processes of the Leg, the innermost at e the outermost at f below these the Heel.
- g The Boat bone, or Os Navicularis.
- b The toes of the Foot.
- i The after Wrist, or sole of the Foot.
- k The wrist made of 7 bones, whereof 4 have names in the joynts of the Fingers and toes.
- Nature hath placed divers small bones (like as here may be seen) call'd Sesamoides, or Seed bones.
- Of the Nerves.
- a Sheweth the Nerves produced from the marrow in the Skull, with the brain and after-brain.
- b b The length of the marrow (included within the skull, the rack bones, and the holy bone) covered with its membrane.
- o n n n c c Nerves produced from thence, and passing through the bones; coming out are cut off.
- a The marrow within its coat as it is divided into filaments.
- e A Nerve boring its membrane, and coming out with others, makes the Crural Nerve.
- f The membrane (investing the marrow) opened and laid on the sides.
- m n o p q r Nerves out of the rack bones of the Neck and first Spondils of the Chest attaining the Hand, and are call'd Brachiales.
- m The first Nerve of the Arm.
- n The 2d. o The third Nerve of the Arm. p the 4th q 5th r 6th. o o the Intercoastal nerves from the rack-bone of the chest cut asunder.
- n Nerves out of the Rack bones

bones of the loins to the muscles of the paunch, out of which the 1st, second and 3d nerves of the knee.
 f The fourth and thickest crural nerve, proceeding from the coalition of the nerves out of the holy bone.
 t The division of the 4th Crural nerve into the ham nerves.
 u The branches of its outward trunk.
 x The inward branch of the same trunk under the skin, replenishing the Calf of the leg.
 y Another inward branch under the skin, creeping along the inside of the leg.
 z The remainders of the nerves spent in the fore part of the foot.

The second Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents the Woman.

a The forehead. b The eye.
 c The nose.
 d The mouth shut with the upper and lower lip. e The neck.
 f The throat.
 gg The top of the shoulder.
 hh The Arm. i The elbow.
 k The Cubit. l The ell.
 m The Wrist.

n The after-wrist or palm of the hand. oo The shoulder blades.

pppp The back. aaaa The spine of the Back. r The arm-hole.

A The loins or region of the kidneys.

ff The place of the hips where we apply remedies for the Sciatica.

i The place of the holy bone.

u The place of the rump.

z The buttocks.

y The back part of the thigh.

z The ham.

a The calf of the leg.

b The foot.

c The utter ankle and heel. the hollow of the foot. d The heel.

e The sole of the foot.

In these two following Figures the skaf-skin, the skin, the fat, the fleshy pannicle are all removed.

Figure B.

B The skul bared.

aa The two pair of the muscles of the head, or the two complexi.

bb The first muscle of the head called *Splenius*.

cc The second muscle of the shoulder blade, called *Cucullaris*, or the Monks hood, or *Trapézus* the table muscle.

dd The second muscle of the arm, called *Deltoides*.

ee The 4th muscle of the arm, or the greater round muscle.

f The under spine muscle.

g The fifth muscle of the Cubit or his extender.

h The 6th of the arm, called *Suprascapularis inferior*.

i A part of the muscle called *Biceps*.

k The extender, *Longus*.

l The third muscle of the Cubit, or short muscle.

m The fourth muscle of the Cubit.

n The long muscle of the wand.

o The first bender of the wrist.

p The upper extender of the wrist composed of a double tendon.

6 The fourth extender of the four fingers.
 ff The third muscle of the shoulder blades, called *Rhomboïdes*.
 t The seventh muscle of the head, called *Massoïdes*.
 u The fourth muscle of the shoulder blade, or the heaver.
 x The back saw, or the fourth muscle of the chest.
 y The third muscle of the neck or transversal.
 z The muscles of the back, a little bunching out.
 aabb The fourth muscle of the arm, or *Latissimus*.
 cc The first muscle of the thigh, or the first author of the buttocks.
 d The third bender of the leg, called *Semi-nervosus*.
 e The fourth bender of the leg, called *Biceps*.
 f The fifth muscle of the leg, called *Semi-membranosus*.
 g The second extender of the leg, or *Vastus internus*.
 h The third extender of the leg, called *Vastus externus*.
 i The cavity in which the crural vessels pass through.
 k *Gastrocnemius internus*, also in the figure C k.
 l *Gastrocnemius externus*, also in the figure C l.
 m The heel, also in the figure C n.
 n The third bender of the toes, or the second.

Figure C.

CC The back saw, or the 4th muscle of the chest.

aa The lower back saw, or 1st muscle of the chest.

bbbbb The first muscle of the head, or the splinters.

cc The upper oblique muscles or fifth pair of the head.

ee The lower oblique muscles, or the sixth pair.

dd The greater right muscles or the third pair.

ff The transverse process of the first rack bone of the neck.

gg The process of the second rackbone of the neck.

h The fourth muscle of the neck, called *Spinatus*.

i The second muscle of the back, called *Longissimus*.

j The sixth muscle of the chest called *Sacrolumbaris*.

k The outward intercostal muscles.

mm The ribs naked.

nn Part of the oblique muscle of the paunch descending.

oo Part of the muscles of the paunch.

pp Part of the overthwart muscles.

q The first muscle of the back, called *Quadratus*, under which lies the third of the back, called *Sacer*, or holy.

r The 4th muscle of the back, or *Semi-spinatus*.

ff The extender of the thigh, called *Gutius minor*.

i The back of the haunch bone bared.

u A membranous ligament occupying the perforation of the share bone.

x The fleshy pouch adhering the compassing muscle of the thigh.

y The muscle leading the thigh about, or the *Obturator externus*.

z Part of the third extender of the thigh.

a The second up-lifter of the thigh.

b The first bender of the thigh, called *Lumbalis*.

c *Vastus externus*, or the second extender of the leg.

d The fifth extender of the thigh, called *Triceps*.

e The fifth bender of the leg, called *Semi-membranosus*.

f Part of the second extenders of the leg.
 g The seat of the bone of the thigh bared.
 h The muscles moving the leg obliquely, called *Popliteus*.
 i The first brace muscle, or second bender of the foot.
 j The four wormy muscles.
 k The backside of the shoulder blade bared.
 l The four muscles of the blade, or heaver.
 m The third ligament of the shoulder joint.
 n Part of the Monks hood.
 o The upper *Suprascapular*.
 p The greater round.
 q The shorter incliner of the wand.
 x The second extender of the thumb.
 y A ligament betwixt the ell and the wand.
 z The bone-bound muscles.

Figure D.

D The skul.

a The temple bone, called *Squamosus*.

b The fore part of the head.

c The space between the nostrils.

d The lower jaw bone.

e The orb of the eye.

ff The rack bones of the spine.

gg The shoulder blades.

h The bone of the arm, called *Brachius*. i The wand.

k The ell, or cubit.

lm The after wrist or *Meta carpius*.

m The wrist, or brachiale.

nn The true and false ribs.

o The holy bone.

ppqq The hip bones.

pp The haunch bones.

qq The huckle bones of the share bones, which cannot here be demonstrated.

r The thigh bone.

s The shin bone, or bone of the leg.

t The brace bone.

u The metacarpium or after-wrist of the foot.

The third Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents,

A The belly of a woman great with child, near about the time of her deliverance.

aa The nipples or breasts.

bbff The privities opened.

b The womans yard.

d The skiny caruncles.

e The orifice of the womb or hole of the cleft.

ff The mount of Venus.

g Hymen, a membrane, the lock of Virginitie.

Figure B.

a The breast.

B The breast flayed.

b The greater glandule to the breasts.

cc Diverse lesser glandules.

d Veins through these glandules.

Figure C.

a The spoon of the heart.

bb The ribs bared.

c The stomach. d The liver.

e The guts.

ff The share bones.

g A cartilage growing between the shares bones.

h The bladder of urine.

iii The umbilick vessels.

k The navil.

C The womb great with child, with the after birth which we have opened or dissected.

l The fore part of the neck of the womb.

mm The thickness of the womb.

nn The hollownes of the womb.

p That part of the womb to which the cake liver is growing.
 qq A line distinguishing the bosom of the womb.
 r The after-birth of the infant.
 s The membrane *Chorion* encompassing the infant.
 ttt Vessels dispersed in th's membrane.
 u The liver of the womb.
 xx The humors detained in the membranes of the infant.
 yy The conjunction of the umbilical vessels as they are compassed with their coat resembling a gut.
 z The membrane *Amnios*, or innermost coat.
 a The infant ready almost to be born, demonstrated in its posture.

The fourth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

a The cake of the womb in the *Chorion*.

b The outside of the *Chorion*.

c The inside of the *Chorion*.

d The collection of the umbilical vessels.

ee The outside of the *Amnios*.

ff The inside of the *Amnios*.

gg The umbilical vessels.

h The knot in the umbilical vessels.

ii The infant bowed together, and sitting in the womb.

The fifth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

a An Embryo of twelve daies.

b The umbilical vessels cut asunder.

c Their entrance at the navil.

Of the eye.

The sixth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents,

abb The eye.

b The greater or inner corner of the eye, where are the weeping caruncles, and the two holes, or passages.

b The lesser or external angle of the eye.

cc The white of the eye.

d The moveable ey lid, or the upper ey lid.

e The immovable ey lid, or the lower ey lid.

f The apple of the eye, with the rainbow.

gg The hairs of the eye lids.

h The hollownes of the upper ey lid. k The ey brows.

i The hollownes of the under ey lid.

Amm The right muscles of the eyes.

nn The fat between these muscles.

ooo The optick nerves cut asunder.

p The meeting together of the optick nerves. The other letters are explained in the first Table.

Figure B.

B The utmost coat, called *Anapap*.

aaa The vessels of this coat.

bb The hairy processes.

Figure C.

C The horny coat, called *Cornua*.

aa The several vessels dispersed through the coat.

bb The apple, the black, or window of the eye.

cc The rainbow, or crown in the eye.

Figure D.

D The grapy coat, called *Uvea*.

a The hole in the grapy coat, where the apple is.

Figure E.

E The upper optick nerve

stretched out.
 E The under optick nerve clothed in his membranes.
 Figure F.
 F The thin Meninx clothing the nerve.
 a The Christalline humor.
 b The ciliar ligament.
 c The glassy humor.
 Figure G.
 What the former Figures have shewed each part, this explaineth and seth down together.
 G The Christalline humor.
 a The glassy humor.
 b The watry humor.
 c The utmost coat, called *Adnata*.
 d The shady part of the horny coat.
 e The brighter part of the horny coat.
 f The grapy coat.
 g The netair coat, called *Retina*.
 h The fat between the muscles.
 i The optick nerve clothed with both the membranes.
 k k The two right muscles.
 ll The other two right muscles.
 m The oblique muscles.

Of the Ear.

The seventh Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents,

A The Ear.

aa The outward Ear.

aa The circumference of the ear, called *Helix*.

c The interior or folding of the ear, called *Antelix*.

c The boat of the outward ear.

d The hearing, in this part there grow hairs.

e The cavity of the ear, which is next unto the hole of hearing, called *Alvearium*.

g The lap of the ear.

f The part opposite hereto.

Figure B.

Bbd The stony bone.

a The appendix of the temple bone, called *Styloides*.

c The hole of hearing.

fg The drum head.

c The small membrane of the drum head, unto which the three bones of the organ of hearing, as the hammer, the anvil, the stirrop and the bony ring are set about.

f The cavity of the tympane or drum head.

g A muscle in the tympane or drum head.

b Three little burrows, or holes of the two cavities.

ii The labyrinth, in which are divers chambers.

k The snailshell in the stony bone.

ll The cavities dissected of the stony bone.

The eighth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

The snailshell with the labyrinth.

The ninth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

The three bones of the organ of hearing joyned together, and shewed on the contrary side.

The tenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

The three bones of hearing taken asunder, the first called the hammer, the second the Anvil, the third the stirrop.

The eleventh Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

aaa The mesentery.

a The center of the mesentery, where the vessels are tied to the rim of the belly.

bb A glandulous body set for

security under the distribution of the vessels.
 ccc Divers glandules placed in the mesentery.
 d The lower membrane of the wall.
 e A part of the mesentery tying the right guts to the back.
 The twelfth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents,
 AAab The mouth spard open that the inward cavity and chops may be seen.
 AA The cheek puff.
 a The nose. b The palate.
 cccc The teeth.
 d The Gargareon.
 e The after tongue.
 ff The gullet.
 g The tongue, beneath which may farther be seen.
 * The bone *Hyoides* on the fore side.
 + The cavity of the foreteeth where under the tongue lies the notable veins called *Kanivae*. b The chin.
 ii The cartilage of the rough artery.
 k k The recurrent nerves.
 ll Strings of the sixth pair, which joyning tog ther make the recurrent nerve.
 mm Nerves of the sixth pair.
 n The venal arterie.
 o The arterial vein.
 p A passage from the arterial vein and the great arterie.
 b The alce d'ing' unck of the great arterie, out of which the subclavian branches do arise.
 t The descending trunk of the great arterie.
 y The sleepy arterie.
 ff Branches of the rough arterie cut asunder.
 e The hollow vein.
 u The great arterie, or *Aorta magna*.
 x The hole of the hollow vein into the arterie.
 y The right ear of the heart.
 z The left ear.
 aybo The right side of the heart.

Figure B.

aaa The crown vein and arterie.

* The inward cavity of the right ventricle of the heart, in which the three-pointed flood gates tied to the fleshy parts with their ties, as also the flood gates *Sigmoides* are to be seen.

c The point of the heart.

dd The purse of the heart cut asunder and turned aside.

Figure B.

B The heart cut overthwart.

a The left ventricle of the heart.

bc The right ventricle of the heart. cc The internal substance of the heart.

Figure C.

c The heart cut according to its length.

a The right ventricle.

b The left ventricle.

Figure D.

D The left side of the heart.

* * Vessels from the crown vessels. a The great arterie.

b The arterial vein.

c The venal arterie.

d The hollow vein.

Here a part of the substance of the heart being taken away the left ventricle of the heart appeareth: these following letters signifying.

a The three pointed flood gates placed about the great arterie.

b Fleshy portions to which the ties of the floodgates are bound.

c The ties of the floodgates.

d The internal cavity of the heart.

e The floodgates *Sigmoides* added to the venal arterie.

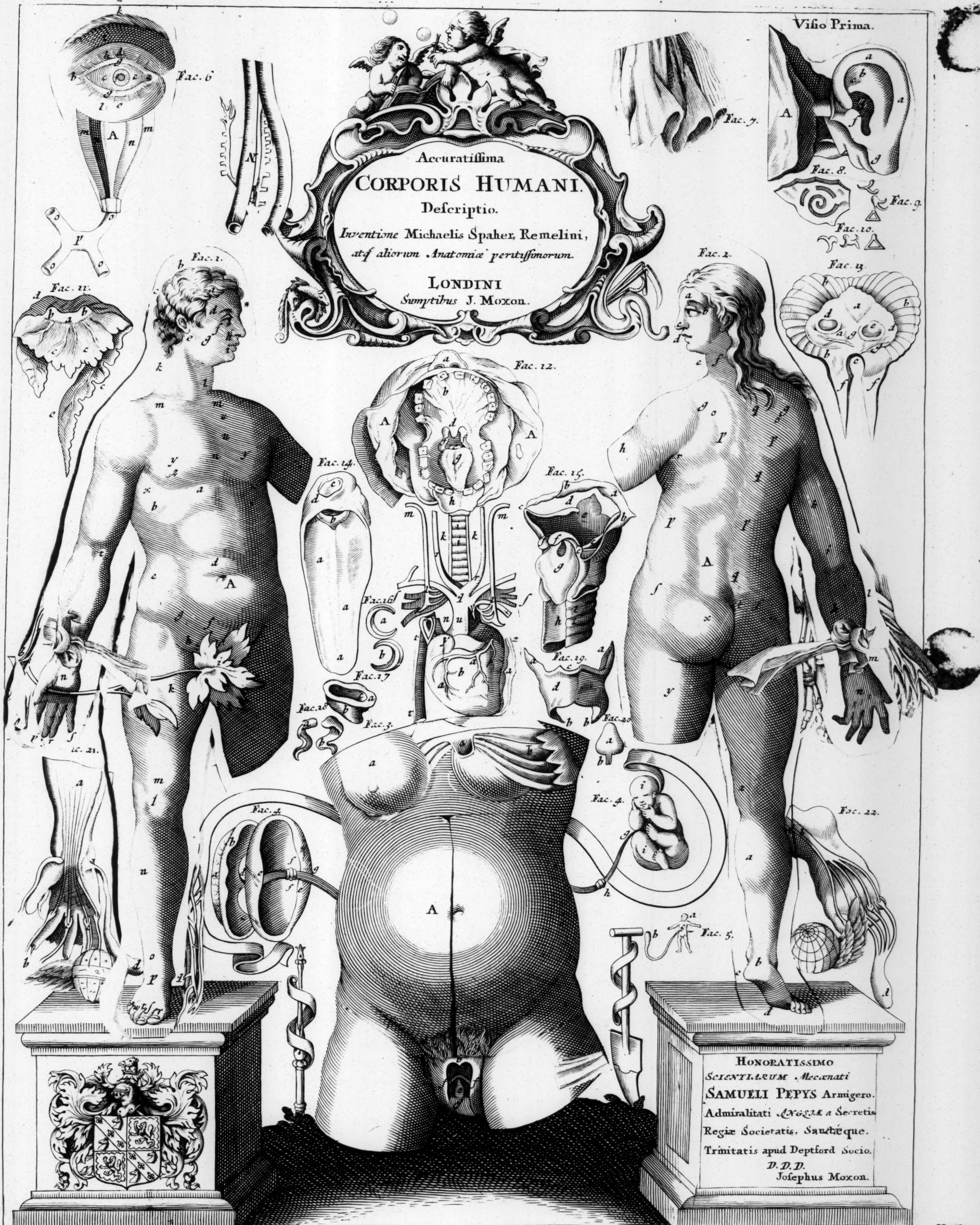
The nineteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

The one and twentieth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

a The benders of the four fingers. b The prunitions of the benders of the four fingers cut asunder.

cc The commixion of those.

d The first bender of the wrist.



Accuratissima
CORPORIS HUMANI.

Descriptio.

Inventione Michaelis Spaher, Remelini,
atq; aliorum Anatomiae peritissimorum.

LONDINI
Sumptibus J. Moxon.

Visio Prima.

Fac. 2.

Fac. 12.

Fac. 22.

HONORATISSIMO
SCIENTIARUM Mecenati
SAMUELI PEPYS Armigero.
Admiralitati ANGLIAE a Secretis
Regiae Societatis, Sanctaeque
Trinitatis apud Deptford Socio.
D. D. D.
Josephus Moxon.



The first Table, or Facio, in the second Visio. Figure A. represents,

- a The forehead vein.
 - b The vein of the temples.
 - A The head vein, or utermost of the Cubit.
 - c The Basilick, or liver vein.
 - * The middle vein.
- Observe that this vein c, is oftentimes (but unrightly) opened for the middle vein: also ordaining to open the lower branch *Salvatella*, from the vein d here, and at the little finger.
- e The *Salvatella*, or milt vein.
 - f The head vein in the hand.
 - * The utter vein, called *Tibialis*.
 - g The inner leg vein. Also f.
 - h The Sciatick veins.
 - i The vein of the ankle, called *Saphena*, Also A.
 - k The vein upon the great toe commonly called the head vein.
 - l The vein of the little finger.
- The valves growing to the sides of the veins, make those knots here to be observed.
- m p q The mans member, or Priapus.
 - n The hair of the privities.
 - r The mans yard.
 - o The prepuce or upper skin of the yard.
 - p The nut of the yard.
 - q q The testicles in their purse.

Figure B.

- a B b c d The rim of the belly.
- aaa The upper part of the membrane of the rim dissected.
- b b The white line.
- B The navel.
- c c The productions of the rim of the belly.
- d d Veins and arteries from the mammaries.
- e e Veins and arteries from the epigastre.
- f f Branches of veins sprinkled in the sides of the rim.

Figure C.

- C The midriff.

Figure D.

- D The forepart of the stomach.
 - a The gut *Duodenum*.
 - b The common passage of the gall.
- See more in the third Visio and the tenth Table.

Figure E.

- E The liver.
- aaa The body of the liver.
- b b The bladder of gall.
- † A portion of the umbilick vein.

Figure F.

- F The navel.
- fff The surface of the midriff, compassed with the *Pleura*.
- † The umbilick or vein of the navel.
- a a The umbilick arteries.
- b A ligament of the bladder, called *Urachus*.
- c The bladder of urin.
- * The bladder of seed, or glandulous body which retains the laboured seed.

Figure G.

- G The upper membrane of the kelly.
- aaa Vessels covered with fat.

Figure H.

- H The guts.
 - a The feat, here the muscles of the fundament.
 - b The gut *Ileum*, or small gut.
 - c The empty gut, or *Jejunum*.
 - d The blind gut, or *Cecum*.
 - e The Tne collick gut, or *Colon*.
 - f The right gut, or *Rectum*.
- See more in the third Visio. Table five, and Table thirteen.

Figure I.

- I The trunk of the gate-vein.
- A The splenick branch.
- b The mesenterick branch.
- c c The milt.
- d d The sweet-bread, or *Pancreas*.
- e e The mesentery with his veins freed from the guts, and what else is joyned to him in the body.

Figure K.

- K The cavity of the lower belly.
- A The descending trunk of the hollow vein.
- b The descending trunk of the great artery.
- c The fatty veins out of the trunk.
- d The kidney vein and artery.
- e The fatty vein out of the kidney vein.
- f The kidneys or kidnies.
- g The ureters.
- h The loyn veins and arteries.
- i The upper muscle vein and artery.
- k The division of that vein and artery, into the iliac branches.
- ll The holy veins and arteries.
- m A division of the iliac branch into an outward, and an inward.
- n The right Spermatik veins, out of the trunk of the hollow vein.
- o The left Spermatik veins, out of the Emulgent.
- p p The Spermatik arteries.
- q q The contiguity of the Spermatik veins and arteries, so sliding by the productions of the rim into the purse of the testicles.
- r The muscles of the testicles, called *Cremasteres*.
- f The Spiry bodden vessel, called *Vasicozum*, made of the wonderful implication of the veins and arteries.
- t t The testicles.
- a The *Paroate*, or *Epididymis*, a crumpled vessel.
- x A leading vessel of the seed.
- y The reflexion of this vessel.
- z The Mans yard.

- See more in the Table of the second Visio; these parts exempted from the body.
- Figure L.**
- L The purse of the heart, called *Pericardium*.
 - a The mediastinum torn from the breast bone, and lying upon the purse of the heart.
 - b The ascending hollow vein.
 - c The ascending great artery.
 - d The descending great artery.
 - e The division of the ascending trunks at the Jugulum.
 - f The original of the vein *Azygos*, out of the hollow vein.
 - g The left subclavian branch.
 - h The right subclavian branch; here it beginneth to be called the *Axillary*, or vein of the arm-holes.
 - i i The jugular with the sleepy arteries.
 - k The upper *Axillary* branch.
 - l The lower *Axillary* branch.
 - m The arterial vein and his beginning out of the heart.
 - n The venal artery coming from the heart.
 - ooo The spreading of these through the lungs.
 - p The descending trunk of the great artery.
 - q The implantation and entrance of the hollow vein into the heart.
 - r The descending branch of the hollow vein.

Figure M.

- M The rough artery. Or weazon pipe.
- a b b c g h i The head of the rough artery, or top of the throat.
- ag The after-tongue, at g, his cleft.
- bb The shield gristle.

- d M k The pipe of the rough artery.
- cc The glandules, or almonds.
- M d l l The semi-circular gristle, between which the membranous ligaments.
- e e The division of the rough artery, and its branches unto the lobes of the lungs.
- ff Circles of the rough arteries through the lungs.
- g The back side of the after-tongue shutteth the cleft.
- g h i The hinder part of the throat.
- h h The cavity of the shield gristle.
- i The ring gristle.
- k A membranous ligament, filling the circle of the crop.
- ll The muscles of the crop.
- x x m The upper right lobe of the lungs.
- y y The lower left lobe of the lungs.
- z z The space between the globe, where they seem to be disjoyned.

Figure N.

- N The great artery going out of the heart aloft, cut.
- a The vein *Azygos* cut off.
- b The hollow vein aloft cut off, which passing through the midriff, is marked in the lower belly with e, and about the liver (from which it is here fed with some root torn out, marked with b e f, which letters betoken as followeth.
- cc The roots of the hollow vein torn out, which otherwise grow in the *Parenchyma* of the liver.
- The same hollow vein separated from the liver, whose one trunk climbeth, the other descendeth.
- cc A branch of the *Azygos* in the left side.
- d d d Branches of the *Azygos*, reflected, which are led to the rib.

Figure O.

- O The rack-bones.
 - aaa The ribs.
 - b b The trench of the heart, or pit, or spoon.
 - c c c c c The intercostal muscles.
 - d The upper part of the breast bone, to which the collar bones are brought and fastened, or articulated.
 - e e The glandules placed at the hollow of the neck higher.
 - ff The surface of the midriff, compassed with the *Pleura*.
 - g g A portion of the *Mediastinum* torn away, by which you may see the cavity of the breast within.
- See further in the first Visio, Table 12.

- The second Table, or Facio, in the second Visio. Figure A represents,
- a d g The outward surface of the skull, and the upper.
 - A The bone of the forehead.
 - a A The temple bones with the skaly appendices.
 - b The novie bone.
 - c c The coronal suture.
 - d The sagittal suture.
 - e e The landal suture.
 - ff The bones of the sciniput.
 - g g The yolk bone.

Figure B.

- a a f B B The upper part of the brain bare from the skull, and covered with the *Dura mater*.
- a The first sinus of the brain, or Riller.
- b The second sinus of the brain.
- c The third sinus; in the course of these three is the fourth, which is hidden within.
- d The place of the after-brain.
- e e Certain small veins and arteries, running through the *Dura mater*, or hard membrane.

- A line of the hard membrane made by the coronal suture.
- b The skull, from which the upper part is taken away, by the help of a saw.
- i Vessels through the soft membrane.
- k k The upper part of the brain, (still covered with the soft membrane) with its anfractuosities.
- h The brain turned to the sides.
- m The callous body.
- n The process of the *Dura mater*, resembling a sythe.
- l m m The after-brain.

Figure C.

- C C The inward marrow, the substance of the brain, from which the upper part, so well on the right as on the left side is taken away.
- a a The bark of the brain investing its marrow.
- b The callous body.
- c c The arch, in the middle of which a partition distinguishing the former ventricles of the brain.
- d d f f The former ventricles of the brain.
- d d The upper part of the former ventricles of the brain.
- e A vessel from the 4th riller, lying under the Arch, which goeth into the 3d ventricle.
- ff The lower part of the former ventricles of the brain.
- g g Arteries from the sleepy arteries making the thumb, or *Plexus Choroides*.
- h h Small veins through the ventricles of the brain.
- i Yet a part of the former right ventricle.
- k The third ventricle of the brain, of which the former passage goeth to the bason, the hindmost into the fourth ventricle.
- ll The sides at the third ventricle of the brain.
- m m The testicles of the brain.
- n The pinal glandule, or the vard of the brain.
- oo The buttocks of the brain.
- p The fourth ventricle of the brain.
- q q The spinal marrow.
- r r Portions of the marrow from which the after-brain is cut off.

Figure D.

- D a c f h The inner and lower surface of the skull.
- D The greatest hole of the nowle-bone, by which the spinal marrow descendeth.
- a a The two hindmost rilllets of the skull.
- b b Divers sutures in the base of the skull.
- c c Divers holes in the base of the skull, for the ascent and descent of the vessels.
- e The cavity in the wedge-bone, in which the flegmatick glandule resteth.
- ff The wedge-bone.
- g h h The spungy bone, or five.
- g The partition of the spungy bone.
- h h Small holes and cavities in the spungy bone.

- The third Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Explicateth the wonderful net.
- a b c d e The wonderful net.
 - a The flegmatick glandule.
 - b c The arteries going under the brain, making the wonderful net.
 - c c Other branches, unto which propagations of the net are committed.

- The fourth Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Of the head veins and arteries.
- a The internal jugular.

- b The sleepy artery arising with the Jugular.
- a b The first vein in the first bosome, from which branches to the neighbouring parts.
- b b The first artery in the first bosome.
- c The forward second vein in the sinus.
- c The backward third vein in the sinus.
- d d A distribution of the third vein and artery.
- e A branch of the first vein and artery, (into the muscles of the neck) cut off.
- f The second artery in the sinus, or bosome.
- g The third artery, here entering the skull, and is divided.
- h The first sinus of the hard membrane.
- i The second sinus of the hard membrane.
- k The 4th sinus, (being made of the concourse of the other three) hidden.
- ll The third sinus of the hard membrane.
- m m Branches scattered to the left part of the membrane, here cut off.
- n n Branches sprinkled to the right part of the membrane.
- ooo The fourth sinus led along by the sythe.
- p p Circles from this leading, going upwards.
- q q The upper branch of the fourth sinus, the lower also about k, which being parted in two, sendeth the one sprout fore out to the thumb, the other after out, to the after-brain.
- f A notable vessel, into which the fourth sinus endeth.
- t The parting of this vessel in two.
- u Branches of the 2d artery, which on the left side goe to the soft membrane, and on the right side, to the right ventricle of the brain.
- x The wonderful net.
- y A branch of the 3d artery to the buttocks of the brain.
- z A branch to the eyes.

- The fifth Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Sheweth the Liver.
- A The hollow part of the liver.
 - a a The bladder of the gall opened.
 - b Three valves of the neck of the bladder.
 - c The passage of gall opened.
 - d d The concurrence of the neck of the bladder, with the passage of gall, making one chanale.
 - eee Small branches, leading the purer gall into the bladder.
 - f The umbilick vein.
 - g The trunk of the gate-vein alunder.
 - h h Part of the hollow vein.
 - k k k The inner substance of the liver, being out in the middle, where likewise are the holes of the roots of the hollow and gate-vein cut open.
 - l The flat side of the liver.
 - m m A portion of the hollow vein.
 - n n The midriff veins.
 - o A ligament by which the liver is fastned unto the midriff.

- The sixth Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Sheweth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The bladder of gall like as it is situated in the hollow part of the liver.
 - b A cavity, unto which the valves do cleave.
 - c The neck of the bladder of gall.
 - c The passage of gall.
 - e The common way of the passage of gall, and the neck of the bladder.
 - f The gate of the stomach. Or *Pylorus*.

- The seventh Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Sheweth the left ventricle of the heart, opened about the great artery.
- i The artery through the liver and bladder.
 - k A nerve for the liver and bladder.
 - ll The *Cystique* twins.
 - m m Branches or ways of the gall.

- The eighth Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Sheweth the right ventricle of the heart, opened by the arterial vein.
- a The mammary veins and arteries descending.
 - b The Epigastick veins and arteries ascending.
 - c c The concurrence of the extremities of these vessels.

- The ninth Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Sheweth the heart freed from its purse, and dissected in the middle.
- a b d f g h l n o p q r t x x Are expressed in the same manner, as aforesaid, in the first Table and Figure K.
 - c The bladder of urine.
 - e e The feed bladders opened.
 - b The entrance of the ureters.
 - i The vessels of the yard.
 - m The common passage to the seed and urine opened.

- The tenth Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Sheweth the womb, with its neck turned upwards.
- a The whole womb.
 - b b The neck of the womb folded in it self, and drawn upwards.
 - c A part of the bottom womb, like unto the nut of the yard, tweling into the upper part of the neck of the womb, in the midst where of the orifice appeareth.
 - d The neck of the womb.

- The eleventh Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Sheweth the hollow and gate-vein through the liver.
- a b c The hollow vein.
 - a b The ascending trunk.
 - b c The descending trunk.
 - d d d Roots of the hollow vein, through the substance of the liver.
 - eee Roots of the gate-vein, through the hollow part of the liver.
 - fff An inoculation of the roots of both the veins.
 - g The trunk of the gate-vein cut alunder, which in the third Visio, and the fourth Table, is marked with a, and is there farther described.

- The twelfth Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Sheweth the bladder with its Ligaments.
- a The navel.
 - b The backside of the bladder of urin.
 - c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
 - d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
 - e The Glandule *prostate*.
 - f The two bodies of the yard.
 - g The Sphincter muscle of the bladder.

- The thirteenth Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Sheweth the left ventricle of the heart opened about the great artery.
- a The great artery cut alunder, beneath the which the arterial vein, and by the which the crown arteries.
 - b The orifice of the great artery, or its original from the heart.
 - c c c Three valves in the artery, called *Sigmoides*.
 - d The partition of the heart.
 - e Two Hoodgates of the venal arteries.
 - f The left ear turned inwards.
 - h f i d c b The cavity of the left ventricle.
 - i The fibres of the valves here reflected.
 - k k The external substance of the heart, shutting up the left ventricle.

- The fourteenth Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Sheweth the right ventricle of the heart, opened by the arterial vein.
- a Portion of the great artery.
 - b Portion of the hollow vein.
 - c The valves of the hollow vein.
 - d The fibres or filaments.
 - f g e e e The orifice of the arterial vein opened.
 - f g Small holes of the branches into the arterial vein.
 - e e e The three valves, called *Sigmoides*.
 - b b The partition of the heart.

- The fifteenth Table, or Facio, in the second Visio.
- Sheweth the heart freed from its purse, and dissected in the middle.
- a The ascending trunk of the great artery.
 - b The left axillary artery.
 - c The ascending trunk of the great artery, above which lies the hollow vein.
 - d The right ear.
 - e The arterial vein opened.
 - f A hole gaping into the hollow vein, with its valve in Infants it is open, but in Men grown to years 'tis grown together.
 - g g The outside of the heart.
 - h h k Peeces of the heart.
 - h h The insides of the heart.
 - i i k k The cavity of the ventricles of the heart.

F I N I S.



A Dissection of the Body of a Woman.

Vifio Tertia.

The first Table, or Facio; in the third Vision. Figure A. represents.

- a The forehead vein.
- b The vein of the temples.
- A The head vein.
- c d The liver vein.
- * The common middle vein, or heart vein.
- Observe that this vein c, is often times, (but that untruly) opened for the middle vein, also ordaining to open the lower branch *Salvaticke*, from the vein d, here and at the little finger.
- e The *Salvaticke*, or vein of the milt.
- f The head vein in the hand.
- * The utter leg vein, called *Tibiae*.
- g The inner vein of the leg, *Tibiae interior*.
- h The *Sciatick* veins.
- i The vein of the ankle, called *Saphena*, also A.
- k The vein upon the great toe, commonly the head vein.
- l The vein of the little finger.
- The floodgates of the veins growing to their sides, make that these knots here are to be cared for.
- m The hair of the privities.
- p m p The orifice of the womb, or privities.
- n The slit.
- o The Womans yard, or *Clitoris*.
- pp The little hillocks on both sides the slit.
- Fig. B. The rim of the Belly.
- Fig. C. The Middriff.
- Fig. D. The Stomack.
- Fig. E. The Liver.
- Fig. F. The Bladder.
- Fig. G. The Gall.
- Fig. H. The Guts.
- Fig. I. The Gate-vein.
- Fig. K. The cavity of the lower Belly.
- Fig. L. The Heart.
- Fig. M. The rough Arterie.
- Fig. N. The great Arterie.
- Fig. O. The rack Bones.
- K The cavity of the lower Belly.
- Op g The Womb.
- p The bottom of the Womb.
- g The neck of the Womb.
- m m The Spermatick veins and arteries.
- n A branch of the Spermatick, attaining the rim of the belly.
- r r The lower branches of the Womb creeping to its neck.
- ff Vessels from the Spermaticks to the neck of the Womb.
- t The trumpet, or leading vessel of the seed.
- u Vessels unto this trumpet or leading vessel.
- xx The stones, or testicles.
- yy The lower ties of the Womb, or hanging muscles of the Womb ending in the privities.

The other letters have the same signification with these: expressed in the first Table, or Facio; in the second Vision Figure K.

The second Table, or Facio; in the third Vision. Figure A. represents.

- b f k The outward and lower surface of the Skul.
- a The hole of the *Occiput* or hinder part of the head.
- b The heads of the nowle bone articulated, with the two first rack-bones of the neck.
- c The process *Styloides*, or bodkin.
- d The cavity of the temples for the articulation of the lower jaw.
- e The Prominence of the upper jaw by the temples.
- f The yolk bone.
- g The nowl bone.
- Ab The processes like unto Bats wings.
- i The Palate.
- kk The teeth of the upper jaw.

Figure B.

- Aab The brain turned inward and covered with the *Dura mater*.
- A The residence of the flegmatick glandule, under the Turkey saddle.
- a a a The *Dura mater*, or hard membrane.
- b b b Vessels sprinkled through the *Dura mater*.

Figure C.

- Cacko The brain turn'd inward, freed from the *Dura mater*.
- C The meeting together of the optick nerves.
- a a a The brain with his Convolutions as yet whole.
- b b b The coats of the Eye from the membranes, into which the optick nerve is displayed.
- ca The Mammillary processes.
- ddd The original of the optick nerves out of the spinal marrow.
- eee The spinal marrow.
- f A branch or nervous tye seeming to be a peculiar nerve, and haply taken for the 8th nerve of the brain.
- g The motive nerves of the Eye.
- h The three pair of nerves, or the lesser root of the three pair.
- i A little branch of the fourth pair into the coat of the Palate, or rather rising from the third nerve.
- k The fourth pair of nerves, or the greater root of the third pair.
- l The nerve of hearing stretched out in the cavity of the stony bone, or the fifth nerve, or the fifth pair.
- m The sixth pair of nerves.
- n The seventh pair of nerves.
- o o The after-brain.
- p The *Plexus Choroidei* or complication of vessels in the forward ventricles of the brain.
- gg g g The cavity of the right ventricle, which is therefore opened that his magnitude might appear, but on the other side the left ventricle is shut up.

- rrr The breaches of the brain which shut up the lower ventricle.
- ff The substance of the brain under the marrow.

Figure D.

- Dilm The inward and outward surface of the Skul.
- Dii The cavity of the bone of the *Sinciput*.
- k The cavity of the nowle bone.
- l The sinus or bosome, of which there are divers, and in which the veins do flow.
- m The cavity of the forehead bone.
- nn n The skaly cavities as it were between the bones of the skul.
- ooo The thickness of the bone of the skull.

The third Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- a b The inside of the Womb dissected.
- c The right bosome.
- c The left bosome.
- c c The thickness of the coat of the womb.
- d The inward orifice of the womb.
- e e A portion of the binding membranes of the womb.
- f The neck of the womb.
- g The neck of the bladder.

The fourth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- a The trunk of the gate vein.
- b The *Cystique twins*.
- c The right Stomack vein.
- d The Bifurcation of the gate-vein's trunk.
- g The great Gafrick-vein from this.
- h The crown vein of the stomach.
- i The right Kell vein.
- k The hinder Kell vein, whose branches are
- l The right.
- m The left.
- nn n The Splenick branches distributed through the milt.
- o The short or venal vessel.
- p The left stomach and Kell vein.
- g The middriff branch.
- r The right stomach and Kell vein.
- f The gut-vein.
- t The divarication of the mesenterical branch, from which
- uuu The Meseraick veins; and from
- x His left, or the left Mesenterick vein.
- yy z z The inward Emrod vein, which runneth by the end of the Colick gut, under the right gut to the fundament.

The fifth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- a The end of the small guts, here cut asunder and bound.
- b The blind gut. Or *Cecum*.
- ccc The collick gut. Or *Colon*.
- de The right gut. Or *Rectum*.

- e Here the Mans yard and the womb of the Woman are bound or fastned.
- f The Sphincter muscle.
- g The fundament with the muscles of the yard.

The sixth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- a b c d f The after-brain lying upward, from which the marrow is separated.
- a The right part of the *Cerebel*, or after-brain.
- b The left part of the after-brain.
- c d The middle of the after-brain.
- e e Portions of the after-brain, unto which the marrowlike growth.
- f The finck of the after-brain, which with the sinus of the marrow make the fourth ventricle.

The seventh Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- a The brain.
- b The rifings of the brain, or swelling.
- c The after-brain.
- d The marrow cut asunder, where it beginneth to fall into the rack bones, and is called *spinal*.
- e The Mammillary processes serving the sense of smelling.
- fg The optick nerves, or first pair of nerves.
- g The coat in which this nerve is dilated.
- h The two pair of moovers of the Eyes.
- i k l m * The third pair, or the lesser root of the third pair.
- k A propagation of the third pair, rising the *analis* and muscles.
- l Another propagation in the upper jaw.
- m Another propagation spending it self into the temporal muscle.
- n Another propagation to the coat of the nostrils.
- oi The fourth pair, or the lesser root of the third pair.
- p A propagation of this somewhat written.
- g A propagation of the same to the gums, and another to the upper teeth.
- r Another to the under jaw whose circles reach unto the teeth.
- ff The spending of the nerves of the fourth pair into the coats of the tongue and pallet.
- tu The fifth pair or the auditory nerve.
- 1 2 3 Branches of the fifth pair.
- 1 Attaining the face, may here rightly be taken for the eight pair.
- 2 The second upper branch joyning with the first nerve.
- 3 The third lower branch joyning with the first nerve.
- x The sixth pair of nerves; here a propagation of the seventh pair (which attaineth the upper part of the throat) cut asunder.

The eighth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- The former wormy process.

The ninth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- The hinder wormy process.

The tenth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- A The backside of the stomach toward the back.
- a The gullet or orifice of the gullet in the chops.
- a c d The length of the gullet or *Oesophage*.
- b b The tonsils, or glandules, in the sides of the gullet.
- c The glandulous body at the fifth rack-bone.
- d The right or upper orifice of the stomach, where the gullet is inserted or connected.
- e e Nerves from the sixth pair unto the stomach.
- f The left or second orifice of the stomach, called *Pylorus*.
- g The gut, called *Duodenum*.
- h The passage of the bladder of gall into the *Duodenum*.
- iii The vessels of the stomach cut asunder.
- k k m m The inmost coat of the stomach.
- l The middle-most part of the stomach, torn off.
- E e e The cavity of the stomach.
- a a A round swelling or the right orifice.
- b b The inside of the *Duodenum*.
- c The left orifice, or *Pylorus*.
- d d A round swelling of the *Pylorus* his circle.

The eleventh Table, or Facio; of the third Vision.

- a A portion of the hollow vein whence ariseth the *Azygos*

- yy The progress of the sixth and seventh nerve.
- z The branch of the sixth pair unto the neck.
- a A branch from the seventh pair unto the chops.
- b The seventh pair of nerves
- c The union of the sixth and seventh pair.
- d A branch of the sixth pair to the throat.
- e The bifurcation of the same nerve.
- e f l The inward branch attaining the rack-bones.
- g The upper branch to the collar bones and breast bone.
- g g Branches beneath to the coat of the lungs.
- h Little branches of the right nerve, which make the recurrent.
- i The left recurrent nerve.
- kk The stomach nerves.
- m m m The distribution of the sixth nerve through the lower belly and all therein contained.

The eighth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- The former wormy process.

The ninth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

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- d d A round swelling of the *Pylorus* his circle.

The eleventh Table, or Facio; of the third Vision.

- a A portion of the hollow vein whence ariseth the *Azygos*

- bg g The vein *Non-paril*, or *Azygos*.
- c A division of the branch *Azygos* unto the seventh and eighth rib.
- d d The right intercostal veins.
- e f The left intercostal veins.

The twelfth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- a a a Part of the skul covered with the thick membrane.
- b b Portions of the optick nerves.
- c c The sleepy arteries.
- d The bason hanging downwards.
- e The flegmatick glandule.
- f Portions of the second pair of nerves.

The thirteenth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- * A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrements into the smaller guts.

The fourteenth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- a The descending trunk of the hollow vein.
- b The descending trunk of the great artery.
- c A branch from the spermaticks to the rain of the belly.
- d The emulgent vein and artery.
- e The bladder opened.
- f The reins.
- g The ureters.
- h The trumpet or leading vessel of the seed.
- i The vessels to the trumpet from the spermaticks.
- k The division of the vein and arterie into iliack branches.
- l Vessels from the spermaticks creeping by the bottom and neck of the womb.
- m The womb.
- n The right spermatick vein out of the trunk of the hollow vein.
- o The left spermatick vein out of the kidney vein.
- p p The spermatick arteries.
- g The contiguity of the spermatick veins, and arteries, in which agreement they slide into the purse of the testicles by the production of the rim of the belly.
- r The neck of the womb.
- s The lower vessels of the womb embracing the neck of the same.
- tt The testicles or stones.
- uu The ligament or ty, called *Cremasteres*.
- x The privities.

The fifteenth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- Sheweth the Ventricle of the Heart divided in their length.

- a The descending trunk of the great arterie.
- b The Axillary arterie.
- c The ascending trunk of the great arterie.
- d The venal arterie.
- e The hollow vein.
- f i The right ventricle of the heart.
- h The left ventricle of the heart.
- g g g The fleshy substance of the heart dissected.

The sixteenth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- Sheweth the Heart laid open by the venal Arterie of the left Ventricle.

- a The great arterie refected.
- b The arterial vein refected.
- c c The orifice of the arterial vein opened.
- d The left ear of the heart inverted.
- e e The two floodgates of the venal arterie.
- f The outward substance of the heart shutting the ventricle.
- g g Certain filaments growing as well to the heart, as to the valves, and marked with i.
- h The wall or partition betwixt the ventricles.
- k The point of the heart, called *Cone* and *Mucro*.

The seventeenth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

- Sheweth the Heart opened by the right Ventricle and hollow Vein.

- a b f The hollow vein.
- b c d e The hollow vein opened.
- b The place where the hollow vein gapeth into the right ventricle of the heart.
- c A circle benching out in the orifice of the hollow vein.
- d The orifice of the descending trunk of the hollow vein.
- e The orifice of the ascending trunk of the hollow vein.
- g h Two valves of the hollow vein, but the third on the side is not here discovered.
- i Certain fleshy portions unto which grots.
- k k The filaments of the floodgates or valves.
- l The point of the heart, or *Apex cordis*.

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FINIS.

Fac. 1.

Fac. 7. Visio Tertia

Fac. 6.

Fac. 8.

Fac. 9.

Fac. 3.

Fac. 4.

Fac. 5.

Fac. 16.

Fac. 17.

Fac. 2.

Fac. 11.

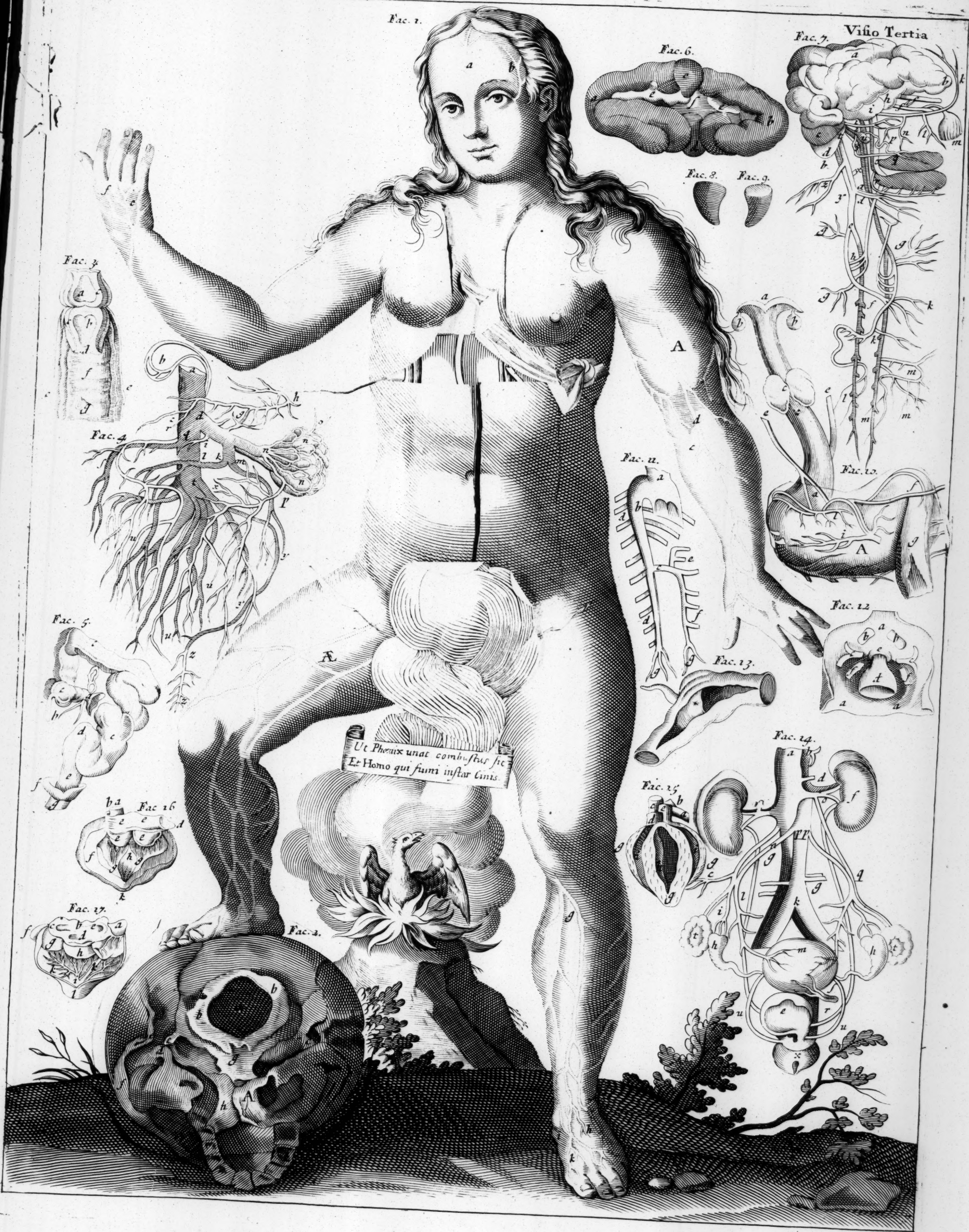
Fac. 13.

Fac. 12.

Fac. 14.

Fac. 15.

Ut Phoenix unac comburatur sic
Et Homo qui sumi instar cinis.



Fac. 1.

Fac. 6.

Fac. 7. Villo Tertia

Fac. 8.

Fac. 9.

Fac. 3.

Fac. 10.

Fac. 12.

Fac. 13.

Fac. 14.

Fac. 15.

Fac. 5.

Fac. 17.

